

POETRY.

Song of the Irish Peasant Wife.

BY MRS. NORTON.

Come, Patrick, clear up the storm on your brow—
You were kind to me once—will you frown
on me now?
Shall the storm settle here when from Heaven
it departs,
And the cold from without find its way to
our hearts?
No, Patrick, no, sure the winniest weather
Is easily borne—while we bear it together.
The rain's dropping through from the
roof to the floor,
And the wind whistles free where there once
was a door:
Can the rain, or the snow, or the storm wash
away
All the warm vows we made in love's early
day?
No, Patrick, no, sure the dark stormy weather
Is easily borne—so we bear it together.
When you stole out to woo me, when labor
was done,
And the day that was closing, to us seem'd
begin.
Did we care if the sunset was bright on the
flowers,
Or if we crept out amid darkness & showers?
No, Patrick, we talk'd while we braved the
weather,
Of all we could bear—while we bore it together.
Soon, soon, will these dark dreary days be
gone by,
And our hearts be lit up with a beam from the
sky.
Oh! let not our spirits, embitter'd with pain,
Be dead to the sunshine that comes to us
then:
Heart in heart—hand in hand—let us wel-
come the weather,
And, sunshine or storm, we will bear it to-
gether.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTERS FROM LAURIE TODD.

A DINNER IN LONDON HIGH LIFE.

It was the twelfth day of a new moon,
that I put on my best black suit, and look-
ing smooth as a country parson, hired a
carriage and went to dine at Lord B—'s.
There were twelve persons at table, and
six servants in splendid livery to wait up-
on them. Having previously got a few
glimpses of high life, I felt some con-
fidence that I could support my part pretty
well. The mistress of the feast sat at the
head of the table, and at her right hand a
young lady, a Miss C—. I was placed
on my right hand—thus placed between
the two. When looked at the servants,
with their powdered heads and coats of
scarlet—at the vessels of gold and vessels
of silver—at the jars of china and plat-
ters of glass—at the countesses, at the
earls, and the duchesses—at the apart-
ment, whose seats, sofas, ottomans, and
footstools outshone all that I had read of
eastern luxury and splendor, and at the
gas-lamps and chandeliers, which sent
forth a blaze more brilliant than a London
winter's sun—I say, when I looked upon
all these things, I thought it was rather
"going ahead" of any thing of the kind I
had ever seen; and I was afraid that, in
such a scene, I might commit some blun-
der. However, I was resolved to main-
tain my composure, and "make myself at
home," as did my worthy countryman,
Sir Andrew Wyllie, at the ball given by
the Duchess of Dashingwell, in the very
next square to that in which I was now a
partaker of London hospitality. Miss
C— was intelligent and social, and we
were at home in five minutes. "Miss,"
said I, "I have seen some fine parties since
I have been in this country, but this sur-
passes them all. I am afraid I may go
wrong. I am somewhat like the old wo-
man in Scotland, who went to dine with
the minister, and if I can't get along, you
must help." "I will," she replied, "but
what of the old lady in Scotland?" "It's a
simple story," I answered, "but is a true
one. It happened in the parish where I
was born, and in my father's time. I re-
member hearing him relate it fifty years
ago—and it was only the last week that
I heard him again repeat it, with the same
heartfelt glee, as was his wont half cen-
tury since. 'Does your father yet live?'
inquired my fair companion. 'He does,
Madam,' said I, 'at the age of ninety-one,
on the same spot on which I left him more
than forty years ago.' 'You are a happy
man—was the reply. 'I could not be other-
wise in such company,' said I, glancing
at my right and left. The lady smiled,
and added: But you are forgetting your
story.' I went on:

MARGARET AND THE MINISTER.

Margaret was the wife of an honest
farmer, living in the neighborhood of
Edinburgh. She had sold the dead and
live stock in the Dalkeith market—only
reserving two dozen fresh eggs, as a pre-
sent to the minister's wife. Margaret
knocked at the minister's house, and he
opened the door himself. After the usual
inquiries about the wives and the bairns
she began, 'I have brought ye two dozen
o' easter (fresh) eggs, to help make the
guide wife's yule bannocks.' The eggs
were gratefully received, and the donor
kindly invited to take kail with the min-
ister. 'Na, na,' said Margaret, 'I dinna
ken how to behave at great folk's tables!'
'Oh, never fear,' cried the divine; 'just do
Margaret, as you see me do.' The sim-
ple hearted woman consented, and sat
down at the board. Now the minister
was old, and well stricken in years, and

withal was afflicted with the palsy. 'To
avoid spilling the soup in the journey of
his trembling hand to the lip, it was his
custom to fasten one end of the table cloth
with two stout pins to the top of his waist-
coat, just under his chin. Margaret, who
sat at the opposite corner of the table,
watching his motions, immediately pinned
the other end to a strong homespun shawl,
directly under her chin. She was now
all attention to every move. The minister
deposited on the end of his plate a
spoonful of mustard. Not directly ob-
serving this movement, Margaret carried
the spoon to her mouth. The pungent
stuff began to operate upon her olfactory
nerves. The poor woman thought she
was bewitched. She had never tasted
mustard before—for, eighty years ago,
mustard did not grace the table of a Scotch
farmer. She knew not what it all meant.
She bore the pain to the last point of en-
durance, she could sit no longer—but at
the moment that the servant girl came in
with a supply of clean plates, she jumped
up and with one spring upset the girl,
plates and all, sweeping the table of its
entire contents. The crash gave speed to
her flight—and the minister, pinned fast
to the other corner, was compelled to fol-
low as quick as his tottering limbs could
move. Having reached the first flight of
stairs, he caught by the bannisters. Away
slipped the pins, and down went the
frightened Margaret, and to the day of her
death, she never looked back on the cler-
gyman's door again.

THE SECRET BANDIT.

There lived formerly in Denmark, a
wealthy noble, who had an only child, a
fair daughter. The maiden lacked not
for suitors, both for her beauty and amia-
ble qualities, and for the lands she would
one day inherit; but among them all, she
selected one who was distinguished for his
handsome person and gallant bearing,
nor less so for his apparent richness, al-
though he was a stranger in those parts,
and no one could tell where lay his pos-
sessions, or whence he came. In short,
the day was fixed for their betrothment,
upon which occasion a magnificent enter-
tainment was to be given by the noble-
man. It chanced, however, that on the
preceding eve, the maiden walked out,
unaccompanied by any attendant, and ere
she was aware of the distance she had
wandered, had lost herself in the intri-
cacies of the deep wood. At length, meet-
ing with what seemed to be the path, she
pursued the track, and found that it con-
ducted to a dismal cavern, which extended
for some way beneath the ground.
Struck with wonder at its romantic ap-
pearance, she determined to explore it;
and advancing onward, soon discovered a
spacious vault, that had every appearance
of being inhabited, and that, too, not by a
hermit or recluse, but by one who had a
taste for wealth and luxury. She next
proceeded into an inner chamber, where
she saw a large heap of gold and silver;
which, on examination, she found to con-
sist of richly chased goblets and other
costly vessels, and gold coin. Contin-
uing her search, she came to a third cham-
ber, where, to her exceeding dismay and
horror, she beheld the remains of a hu-
man carcass, dead men's bones, and hid-
eous skulls. She was certain she was in
a retreat of robbers and murderers, and
was about to make her retreat as quick as
possible, when a sound of approaching
footsteps warned her to conceal herself
behind a projecting pillar at the extremity
of this chamber of death. Hardly had
she screened herself, before a robber en-
tered, bearing in his arms the dead body
of a lady richly attired, from which he
began to strip the valuable jewels and or-
naments. While the barbarian was thus
employed, the maiden caught a glimpse
of his features, and a cry of horror nearly
escaped her lips, as she discovered them
to be those of her lover. He had now
plundered the body of all but a very beau-
tiful ring, when, in his impatience to get
it, he cut off the finger with his sword,
but with such violence, that it flew to some
distance, very near the spot where the
maiden was concealed. Fortunately,
however, he did not stay to search for it,
but having heard a signal without, hurried
away to join his comrades. For some
minutes she stood stunned with horror at
what she had witnessed, and dread of her
own fate; but, at length, hearing no noise
whatever, she ventured from the hiding-
place and soon stole out of the cavern,
having first picked up the finger that had
been cut off, and succeeded in finding the
way home, where she found her father
waiting her return in the greatest anxiety.
She excused herself by saying that she
had wandered much farther than she in-
tended, but she mentioned not a word of
the cavern, or the scene she had witnes-
sed there.

TIME.

The following truly beautiful extract,
we believe, is by our countryman Paul-
ding:
"I saw a temple, reared by the hands
of man, standing with its high pinnacle
in the distant plain. The streams beat upon
it—the God of nature hurled his thunder-
bolts against it, and yet it stood as firm as
adamant. Revelry was in its halls, the
gay, the happy, the young and beautiful
were there—I returned—and lo! the
temple was no more! Its high walls lay
in scattered ruins; moss & wild grass grew
rankly there; and at midnight hour the
owl's long cry added to the deep solitude.
The young and the gay who had revelled
there, had passed away.
I saw a child rejoicing in his youth—the
idol of his mother, and the pride of
his father—I returned, and that child
had become old. Trembling with the
weight of years, he stood the last of his
generation, a stranger amidst the desola-
tion around him.
I saw the old oak standing in all its
pride upon the mountain—the birds were
caroling on the boughs—I returned, and
that oak was leafless and sapless; the
winds were playing at their pastimes
through its branches.
"Who is this destroyer?" said I to my
guardian angel.
"It is Time," said he. "When the
morning stars sang together with joy over
the new made world, he commenced his
course, and when he shall have destroyed
all that is beautiful of the earth—plucked
the sun from his sphere—veiled the moon
in blood—yea, when he shall have rolled
the heavens and earth away as a scroll,
then shall an angel from the throne of
God come forth, and with one foot on the
sea and one on the land, lift up his hand
toward heaven, and swear, by Heaven's
Eternal—Time is, Time was, but Time
shall be no longer."

bers, in one of which were heaps of gold
and silver; in another were hands and legs
and other remains of dead bodies. The
bridegroom could scarcely conceal his ag-
itation, yet seemed to lend an ear of un-
concerned attention to the story, as she
proceeded to state how the damsel was
surprised by the return of the robbers—
how she concealed herself, and the attack-
ing scene she beheld. "Hail a pleasant
tale, truly," exclaimed he, when the lady
had finished, "yet methinks better for an
old crony's fireside than a banquet like
ours." "I have reason to believe, how-
ever," returned the lady, "that it is not a
mere gossip's legend, but a fact." "A
fact!" exclaimed several of the guests.
"Yes, one does not care to vouch the
truth of stories of the kind in general, but
I am inclined to believe this because—it
indeed a very odd circumstance—I hap-
pened to have the finger and ring that the
robber cut off." What now followed may
be easily conjectured. He who had en-
tered the castle as a welcome guest, was
detained, along with his comrades, as a
prisoner, and shortly after delivered up to
the arm of justice. As for the lady, she
thanked heaven for having rescued her
from imminent peril, and from a union
with a guilty assassin.

The following natural and true descrip-
tion of the parental comfort derived from
female children, is from the speech of
Burrows, an eminent Irish lawyer:—"The
love of offspring, the most forcible of our
instincts, is even stronger towards the fe-
male, than the male child. It is wise that
it should be so—it is more wanted. It
is just that it should be so—it is more
required. There is no pillar, on which the
parent anguished by sickness, or by
sorrow, can so sweetly repose, as on the
bosom of an affectionate daughter. Her
attentions are unceasing.—She is utterly
incapable of remaining inactive. The
boy may afford occasional comfort and
pride to his family—they may catch glory
from his celebrity, and derive support
from his acquisitions—but he never com-
municates the solid and unceasing com-
forts of life, which are derived from the
care and tender solicitude of the female
child. She seems destined by Providence
to be the perpetual solace and happiness
of her parents.—Even after marriage,
her filial attentions are unimpaired. She
may give her hand and heart to her hus-
band, but still she may share her cares and
attentions with her parents, without a
 pang of jealousy, or distrust from him.
He only looks on them as the assured
pledges of her fidelity, and unerring evi-
dences of her good disposition.

THE PIRATES.

The Boston Centinel contains the fol-
lowing remarks, in regard to the result of
the late trial in that city:
"This whole transaction, from its incep-
tion to the final verdict of the Jury, has
been one of the most extraordinary in the
annals of crime. An American vessel is
encountered by pirates, in the midst of the
ocean, hundreds of miles from land, and
for aught that the parties concerned knew
to the contrary, as far from any other ves-
sel. The American crew were driven be-
low, beaten, menaced with instant death
by fearful odds, armed at all points, against
them, compelled to give up \$20,000, and
finally locked down below. A band of
desperadoes ransack the vessel, seize up-
on the nautical instruments; wantonly
cut the sails and rigging; break the binna-
cle, destroy the compass; collect the
most combustible materials at hand, ap-
ply the torch; leave the vessel in this
deplorable condition, open to their own
piratical vessel, taking the boat of the A-
merican vessel, which they did not want
—scuttle it in the sight of the captain—
looking from his own cabin window, and
then sailing away, with the manifest in-
tention of burning the vessel and crew,
while locked down below! This is the
plain statement of facts, as abundantly
proved on the trial.
In this awful condition, Providence in-
terposed for their protection! By mere
chance, a small scuttie is left by the pi-
rates unsecured. One of the men gets
out and releases all his companions from
the most horrible of all deaths—immu-
rable conflagration on the lonely ocean, far
from friends and home. Probably in less
than five minutes more, the vessel would
have been enveloped in flames! They

five pounds, and never will be?" "Why"
—answered the other, rather chagrined at
the question, "I can swear I'm not worth
the sum at present." "Well, well," return-
ed the Justice, "I can swear to the rest;
so step forward, Johnny."

AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE.

During the last winter, at Washington,
Mr. Adams, late President of the U. S., &
Mr. Preston, of S. Carolina, were conver-
sation upon the subject of the misrule of the
present Administration, in the course of
which Mr. Preston remarked to Mr. Adams,
that he, together with the people of the
South, had done all they could to put
down his Administration—but they all
could now say,

"In Adams' fall,
We unneed all."

A COMMON CHARACTER.

"There are certain ladies," says Han-
nah Moore) who, from being faithful or
frugal, are reckoned excellent wives, and
who, indeed, make a man every thing but
happy. They acquit themselves, per-
haps, of the great points of duty, but in
so ungracious a way as clearly proves
they do not find their pleasure in it.—
Least on account of merit they should run
too high, they allow themselves to be un-
pleasant in proportion as they are useful,
not considering that it is almost the worst
sort of domestic immorality to be disa-
greeable."

Society Islands.—It is stated, and if
true is a curious fact, that most of these
Islands in the distant Pacific, are, at the
present time, governed by women.

"These ladies each preside at the de-
bates of their chiefs, on the state affairs
of their island, and take an active part in
them. The meetings are open to all the
natives, and whether of high or low de-
gree, any one is allowed to give his op-
inion on the subject in question. When a
measure is decided on, it is promulga-
ted as a law from the chapels, which have
been built since the visit of the missiona-
ries to the islands. In those debates, the
women generally evince mental qualities
superior to the men, and also surpass
them in their attainments at the missiona-
ries schools. Since the establishment of
the missionaries on the Islands, the con-
dition of the women has undergone a great
change; from a state of abject slavery &
misery, they have become comparatively
free and happy; and the first object of the
natives on visiting a ship newly arrived,
is, to procure a bonnet or some such arti-
cle for their wives, their own wants being
a secondary consideration."

CONVICTION OF PIRATES.

The United States Circuit Court has been busily en-
gaged for two weeks past in Boston, in
trying before Judge Story and a jury,
twelve persons, principally Spaniards, ac-
cused of piracy on the high seas. A great
deal of interest was manifested by the
public in the proceedings—much talent
and legal acumen were exhibited by the
counsel employed—and a long space of
time was spent in investigating the facts.
On Wednesday last, after having received
a charge from the Judge, the jury ren-
dered a verdict of guilty against seven of
the accused—five were acquitted on ac-
count of alleviating circumstances adduced
in their favor, and one of the convicts,
named Soto, was recommended to the Ex-
ecutive as a fit subject for the pardoning
power, on account of his generous and
noble conduct in having on a former oc-
casion saved the lives of seventy persons,
passengers and crew of the ship Minerva.
Sentences of death was to have been pro-
nounced on the condemned prisoners on
Monday last.—Penn. Rep.

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by fearful odds, armed at all points, against
them, compelled to give up \$20,000, and
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on the nautical instruments; wantonly
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cle, destroy the compass; collect the
most combustible materials at hand, ap-
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looking from his own cabin window, and
then sailing away, with the manifest in-
tention of burning the vessel and crew,
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In this awful condition, Providence in-
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chance, a small scuttie is left by the pi-
rates unsecured. One of the men gets
out and releases all his companions from
the most horrible of all deaths—immu-
rable conflagration on the lonely ocean, far
from friends and home. Probably in less
than five minutes more, the vessel would
have been enveloped in flames! They

come on deck and extinguish the spread-
ing fire! Even at that tremendous crisis
these abused men were afraid to show
themselves on deck, lest the demoniac pi-
rate should return and consummate their
deed by murdering them all in cold blood.
But their enemies, thinking the Mexican
past redemption, had departed probably
in pursuit of another victim, then by
chance in sight. They now attempted to
repair their damages. But what a spec-
tacle! Every thing in confusion—their
figging devastated and destroyed, and
they in the midst of the ocean, without
compass! Repairing their damages as
well as they could, these worthy men ab-
andoned their intended voyage, and with
empty purses and heavy hearts shaped
their course towards Salem.

But we have neither time nor room to
do justice to this subject. The Mexican
reaches home and the pirates bear off their
plunder, relying for impunity on the pro-
bable destruction of their victim, and all on
board. Providence ordered otherwise.—
The tidings of the piracy was borne on
the winds to the uttermost part of the earth,
and with a description of the piratical ves-
sel. Months passed away, and the news
reached Africa, and a British vessel cruising
on that distant coast. The Panda was
there and immediately suspected. The
result is known. She was captured by
the British vessel, the captain, mate, and
many of the crew taken prisoners, and af-
ter the lapse of nearly two years, they
were brought to Salem to be confronted
by the very men whom they had robbed
so long before, and considered dead and
buried in the deep! What an astonishing
turn of events! The extravagant tales
of fiction are realized! The offenders are
brought to trial, and condemned to death,
by the testimony of the very men whom
they had robbed and consigned to death,
as it were in the minds of the prisoners,
as if risen from the dead. Such scenes of
guilt, are thus brought to light by the in-
scrutable operations of a good Providence.

FIRST COURT IN A NEW COUNTY.

From Breckenridge's Recollections of the West.

The first Court in Butler (Pa.) drew
the whole population to the town, some
on account of business, some to make bu-
siness, but the greater part from idle cu-
riosity. They were at that time chiefly
Irish, who had all the characteristics of
the nation. A log cabin just raised and
doored, but without a window sash, or
covers, or daubing, was prepared for the
hall of justice, a carpenter's bench, with
three chairs upon it, was the judgment
seat. The bar of Pittsburgh attended, and
the presiding judge, a stiff, formal, and
pedantic old bachelor, took his seat, sup-
ported by two associate judges who were
common farmers, one of whom was blind
of an eye. The hall was barely suffi-
cient to contain the bench, bar, jurors, and
constables. But a few of the spectators
could be accommodated on the lower floor,
the only one yet laid; many therefore
clambered up the walls, and placing their
hands and feet in the open interstices be-
tween the logs, hung there suspended
like enormous Madagascar rats. Some
had taken possession of the joists; and
big John McJunkin (who, until now, had
ruled at all public gatherings,) had placed
a foot on one joist, and a foot on another
directly over the heads of their honors,
standing like the Colossus of Rhodes.—
Judge's sense of propriety was shocked at
this exhibition. The Sheriff, John Mc-
Candless, was called and ordered to clear
the walls and joists. He went to work
with his assistants, and soon pulled by
the legs those who were in no very great
haste to obey. McJunkin was the last,
and began to growl, as he prepared to
descend. "What do you say, sir?" said
the judge. "I say, I pay my taxes, and
has as good a right here as any man."
"Sheriff, sheriff," said the judge, "bring
him before the court!" McJunkin's ire
was now up; and as he reached the floor,
began to strike his breast, exclaiming:
"My name is John McJunkin, d'ye see;
here's the breast that never flinched, if so
be it was in a good cause. I'll stan any
man a hitch in Butler county, if he'll clear
me o' the law!" "Bring him before the
court," said the judge.
He was accordingly pinioned, and if
not gagged, at least forced to be silent,
while his case was under consideration.
Some of the lawyers volunteered as amici
curiæ; some ventured a word of apology
for McJunkin. The judge pronounced a
sentence of imprisonment for two hours,
in the jail of the county, and ordered the
sheriff to take him into custody. The
sheriff, with much simplicity, observed:
"May it please the court, there is no jail
at all till put him up." Here the judge
took a learned distinction, upon which he
expatiated at some length for the benefit
of the bar. He said, "there were two
kinds of custody: first, safe custody.—
The first is where the body must be forth-
coming to answer a demand or accusation,
and in that case the body may be deliv-
ered for the time being out of the hands
of the law on an order of recognizance; but
when the imprisonment forms a part of
the satisfaction of punishment, there can
be no bail or mainprize.

This is the reason of the common law
in relation to escape under capias or sat-
isfaction, and also why a man can not
is sue after the defendant has been once
committed and then discharged by the
plaintiff. In like manner a man cannot
be imprisoned twice for the same offense,
even if he be released before the expira-
tion of the term of imprisonment. This
is clearly a case of close custody, and the
prisoner must be confined, body and soul,
without bail or mainprize, in some place
of incarceration." By the sheriff, who
seemed to have hit on a lucky thought,
"May it please the court, I've got a pig
pen; the pigs are killed for the meat,
and it's empty." "You heard the opin-
ion of the court," said the judge, "and
see, sir, do you duty." The sheriff ac-
cordingly retired with the prisoner, and
drew after him three fourths of the specta-
tors and eavesdroppers, while the judge
believed, proceeded to organize the court.
But this was not the termination of a
case.—Penny and another, who had been
restored, when the sheriff came strolling
into the house with a crowd at his
heels, crying out, "Mr. Judge, Mr. Judge,
may it please the court." "What's the
matter, sheriff?" "Mr. Judge, Mr. Judge."
—John McJunkin's got off, d'ye see?
"What! escaped, sheriff? Summons
posse comitatus!" "The posse, your
excellency—why, now, I'll jist tell ye what
happened. He was going along, and
nought, till he got off the hands o' the
an' all at once he pitched o' in the
bushes, an' I after him, but a horse
tree caught my fut, an' I pitched the
rods off, but I feel for it, on that's a
luck, ye might." The judge, who re-
tain his gravity, the bar raised a laugh,
and there the matter ended, when the
business proceeded quietly.

TURKEYS.

Most of our housewives, says a French
author of husbandry, have long been
of success in raising Turkeys, and have
plained that the profit rarely indemnifies
them for their trouble and loss of time.
—whereas, says he, little more is to be
done than to plunge the chick into a ves-
sel of cold water, the very best, or if this
cannot be done, the day it is hatched, im-
merging it to swallow one whole pepper
corn, and then restoring it to its mother. From
that time it will become hardy, and the
cold no more than a hen's chick. After
which it must be remembered that these
useful creatures are subject to a par-
ticular malady whilst they are young,
which carries them off in a few days.
When they begin to droop, examine care-
fully the feathers on the wing, and you
will find two or three, whose quills part
filled with blood. Upon drawing these
the chick recovers, and after that, require
no other care than what is commonly
stowed on poultry that range in the yard.
These articles are too true to be dis-
puted; and in proof of the assertion, many
parishes in Sweden have, for many years,
gained several hundred pounds by raising
and selling Turkeys.

INTERESTING CASE.

In the ship Alabama, which arrived a
few days since from New Orleans, came
passenger a native African, about 75 years
of age, who was stolen from the land of
his birth about 35 years ago, along with
many other unhappy beings and carried
into Charleston, S. C. where he was sold
to General Pinckney. His native name
is Lamin Kibby; his American name,
Paul. After remaining about six years
in the service of Gen. Pinckney, he was
sold to Mr. Pratt, of Edgefield District,
and by him to some one else, and so on
till at length he passed into the hands of
Presley Halsey, of Sumner County,
Tennessee, and subsequently, became the
property of James Hoard, Esq. of Virga-
burg, Miss. To this gentleman he is in-
debted for his liberty, and not only for
his liberty, but for his passage to this city,
and \$10 for the supply of his necessities
on his arrival.
His object is to return to Africa, where
he left a wife and two children. He was
born and brought up in the district of
Footagallo (espaiul Timbo) so far in the
interior that he says it would have taken
him 3 weeks to walk to the Atlantic ocean.
When stolen, he was asleep at a place on
the coast called Tamakoo, whither he had
gone for purposes of trade. He was awa-
kened from his slumbers by the chains
which were being fastened around him.
He reads and writes his native language,
the Arabic, with ease and fluency, and
appears to have possessed an accomplish-
ed education. After devoting seven years
at home in the pursuits of learning, he re-
paired to a College at Boonla, about 600
miles east of Footagallo, where he pas-
sed another seven years in completing his
education.
He then engaged in the business of
teaching, in which employment he was
occupied till near the period of his disas-
trous visit to the coast—since which time
he has never heard from his friends, nor
they, of course, from him. At the time
he left Africa, his father's brother was
King of Footagallo, and he supposes the
crown still rests upon the head of some
one of his relatives. He represents him-
self to have married Owingany, a native
of his native country, though the name
of the people in Footagallo were Mohe-
medans. He remembered to have seen a
Bible there, and says a considerable part
of the population were able to read and
write. He will be provided with pas-
sage to Liberia by the first vessel, from
which point he entertains no doubt that
he can soon make his way to Footagallo.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

When we read this document with the feeling due to its official character, and the importance of the topics it contains, we are struck by the fact that it is a document of a special character, and that it is a document of a special character, and that it is a document of a special character.

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well settled principle of international law, as stated in the Message, that, when a debt is due by one Nation to another, the latter may seize upon the property of the former to pay it, without giving just cause of war; but that is a point which would, in practice, we apprehend, depend very materially on the ability or inability of the former to resist the violent seizure of its property. Portugal would never have submitted to this "remedy," when administered by France, if she could have helped herself. The example of France in this case, does not appear to us to afford the happiest possible illustration of the pacific nature of the forcible seizure and sequestration of the property of one Nation by another. We trust that we shall not commit the fatal error of limiting it to the President's "read a little further in the international code," he would have found that Reprisals, under any circumstances, are justifiable only in the last resort, when every other attempt at redress has failed. A Government has no right, any more than an individual, to resort to force, but where mild and peaceful methods are ineffectual. But, if it has the right, is it a right to be exercised without regard to the consequences? There are persons on which a power that has the clearest right renounces it for the preservation of peace. Much more may a Nation refrain, without stain upon its honor, from imitating any right by arms, when assurances are held out, as in this case, that, with delay, and upon examination, the right may be respected. (We are running ahead of our argument. To return, however.) Besides, on this subject of reprisals, we must take care that we do not wholly mistake our remedy for the grievances complained of. Let us not, if the proper remedy would be a Declaration of War, resort to reprisals, which in such a case would only be real acts of hostility, without the declaration of it. Let us not make war with professions of peace upon our lips.

There was a time indeed when reprisals against French property would have been the undoubted remedy for the very applications which, after an interval of almost thirty years, have become, in a somewhat different form, the ground of the present hostile movement on the part of the Executive. When Napoleon, in the plenitude of his power, and at the zenith of his glory, not only seized the vessels of the United States on the high seas, but confiscated them after inviting them into his ports, he laughed at our remonstrances and intreaties; and our insulted Minister indignantly withdrew from the Imperial Court. Then was the time for reprisals. Why did we not resort to them? For reasons best known to ourselves, and of course not so well understood by the world. It was not deemed expedient. In other words, prudence and policy forbade it. If we would not resist when we were thus outraged, is there any thing in the merely negative character of the delay to pay a sum of money, though acknowledged to be due, that will justify us now in a rash appeal to the law of force?

We find we have more to say on this subject than we can despatch to-day, and we will resume it another day. But, before we quit it, we take leave to express our trust that it will be universally understood, not only at home, but every where abroad, that the recommendation of the President, upon which we have been remarking, is his act only, and is not likely, in the present state of the case, to receive the approbation either of the Congress or the people of the United States.

THE BANK OF THE U. STATES AND THE TREASURY.
As the subject of the French bill has been much labored (in the Message) we publish the letter of the President of the Bank, giving the final views of the Bank in the matter. It is impossible, we think, not to be struck by the calm and dignified firmness of the Board, contrasted with the coarse and boisterous declamation of the Kitchen Cabinet; and this difference not merely in the cause, but in the manner of sustaining it—this appeal to the laws instead of the mob—must enlist on the side of the Institution all sober-minded citizens:

BANK OF THE U. STATES,
Nov. 28th, 1834.
Sir:—Your favor of the 13th of July last, reached the Bank during my absence, and finding, on my return, that my letters addressed to you at Washington, had been published in the newspapers of Nashville, it seemed useless to prolong a discussion which could only inflame the passions of the country in the midst of its elections. I have therefore forbore to answer your letter until the time had passed for the repetition of a similar appeal from the laws.

The whole case appears to be exceedingly simple. There is a difference of opinion between the Treasury and the Bank about the damages on a bill of exchange. This is a matter of account which depends on the existing laws, and the Acts of Congress provide specifically before what tribunal, and in what manner the question must be tried. Thus by the Act of the 3d of March, 1797, it is provided, that if any person, accountable for public money, fails to pay it, "it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, and he is hereby required to institute suit for the recovery of the same," and in such a suit "no claim for a credit shall be admitted upon trial, but shall appear to have been presented to the Accounting Officers of the Treasury for their consideration."

By them disallowed in whole or in part. The Bank has accordingly presented its account for damages which has been disallowed. It has then retained a sufficient amount of public money for the purpose, and invited a suit by the Treasury so as to bring the subject before the Court. It did this and so stated it as the best if not the only mode of settling the question.

But as the money itself was an object of indifference to the Bank, which sought only to vindicate its own right, and the retaining it was a mere form, to comply with the Act of Congress, the Bank at the same time requested from the Secretary to know, whether there was any other mode of submitting the right of the respective parties to the judicial tribunals more acceptable to him—and would instantly have released the money on any arrangement with the Treasury to bring the case before the courts.

There is a still more summary process of obtaining a decision. By the act of Congress, of May 15th, 1820, if the public money be withheld, the first Comptroller of the Treasury can issue a warrant of distress against the party in default, who may then appeal to the Courts of the United States.

Either of these courses is open to the Executive. If it choose neither, the Bank having done its duty, is content. Before the proper tribunal, the Bank will always be ready to prove—

1. That the bill of exchange on the French Government was drawn without the slightest authority whatever from that Government to draw it.

2. That the Bank proposed to the Treasury to collect the money as its agent—and not to pay it until it was received from France, thus avoiding the very embarrassment which has occurred; but this the Treasury declined, and requested the immediate payment by the Bank as a purchaser.

3. That of the money so paid by the Bank, the whole was immediately appropriated by the treasury, and a part used in the current expenses of the Government.

4. That when the bill was protested in Paris, as was inevitable, and the money paid by the agents of the Bank, to save the credit of the treasury, the claims of damages by the Bank was an indispensable act of duty, as that alone would enable the Treasury to claim damages from the French Government, which, if the Treasury had any right to draw at all, was as much due as the principal.

5. That the universal and inflexible rule of the Treasury is to make every one pay damages; and as it has required of the Stockholders of the Bank to pay damages, when their bills sold to the Treasury have been protested, so should it now pay damages to those Stockholders, when they in turn have bought a bill from the Treasury, which becomes protested.

All this will be made manifest whenever the Treasury resorts to the proper tribunal. Until then, it seems unjust to prejudge the question, and quite fruitless to discuss it.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours,
(Signed) N. BIDDLE, President.
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
All the 41 cents, excepting \$1431 25, have been paid off. Attempts, with some success, have been made to purchase at par the 5 per cent. redeemable in 1835, and before the close of the year, the whole national debt will be paid, or money will be provided to pay it, and consequently the whole amount of debt, viz; \$3,161,017 46, including interest, is chargeable to the expenditures of the present year.

The estimates of the revenue for 1835, are—
Customs, 16,000,000
Public Lands, 3,500,000
Bank dividends, &c. 500,000—20,000,000 00
To which add balance in—
Treasury, 5,550,232 24
\$25,550,232 24
Appro, &c. 17,183,541 52
Add contingencies, 2,500,000 00—19,683,541 52
Balance for 1836, 5,902,690 82
The receipts into the treasury for 1834, were 32,327,623 15
The expenditures for the year, \$25,501,300 01
Of which for public debt, 6,161,017 46
Actual expenses of gov. for the year for 1834, \$19,480,373 45
The report then proceeds to exhibit the matter at issue between the U. S. Bank and the department, declaring that the Bank had no right, in either law and equity, to retain the dividends. It declares that the Bank has made an attempt to wrest from the executive and legislative departments of government, their proper authorities, and to refer them to the judiciary.

The report then proceeds to account for the variations of actual receipts in 1834 from estimates, and anticipates a regular receipt for 1835. Among the causes for complaint, is the grants for various purposes of large sums by Congress, after the appropriations are made.

The report recommends that the public money in the U. S. Bank or its branches, as commissioners of loan, be returned to the treasury, the books of that interest be called for, and the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to transact the loan business.

The reduction of the tariff is now referred to only as a measure of revenue, the whole matter as concerns the manufactures, being at rest until 1842.

The decision of the department relative to French silks, has reduced the revenue below estimates \$300,000

The sale of U. S. Bank stocks is looked for by the Secretary, and mentioned as a means for meeting any deficiency, especially if left to his direction. If there should be an excess of revenue, it is recommended that it be loaned to deposit banks or invested in stocks.

The Secretary denies that the U. S. Bank has any claim upon the government, for damages for the loss of the deposits, for which it paid a bonus.

It is recommended that the fiscal year commence after the fourth of March. Also, that small gold coins be furnished.

It is declared that the public approval of the gold coins. A duty of seigniorage of 1 per cent. is recommended on coinage for individuals, to meet the expenses of the mint. Some change in the revenue cutter system is recommended, especially a diminution of vessels and officers.

The rebuilding of the Treasury Department is recommended. Not one of the land officers has, the past year, proved a defaulter.

GOV. WOLF'S MESSAGE.
There is nothing more dangerous than to make rules of exceptions, and to attempt to legislate on minor evils, as if they constituted principles of action. The part of Governor Wolf's message which treats of corporations and banking powers and privileges, appears to us liable to serious objections. We feel some hesitancy in censuring the doctrines of the executive message, because we know that many who will read our remarks, will impute them to a feeling of party opposition, of which we are incapable. But we cannot under the sentiments of the Governor to go forth without following them with our respectful protest. The attack upon corporations appears to us uncalled for, and considering how much Pennsylvania owes to these corporations, it may be regarded as most ungracious from such a source. Corporations alone have developed the great treasures of our state, laid bare the minerals of our mountains, and supplied facilities for conducting them to market. Corporations have also enabled the farmer of Pennsylvania, who labored at a distance from the city, to compete with success with the citizens of other states more favorably situated with regard to markets. Corporations build colleges; corporations erect bridges; make rail roads and canals; corporations bring up the ores and coal from the depths of the earth, thus giving employment to the laborer in the country, and securing to his fellow laborer in the city, the means of cheaper living equivalent to higher wages.

We are not insensible to the advantages, in form of a certain species of popularity, which would ensue from a regular denunciation of corporate powers, but we are also not unmindful of the actual wants of our citizens, and the dependence, indeed, of the commonwealth upon the continuance of these corporations. To say that they are irresponsible, is to assert what at least does not appear in the exercise of their privileges. They fulfil all the requirements of their charters, or those charters can be recalled. They must give an account of their proceedings, and are continually liable to be called up. Is that irresponsibility? But it is evident that his excellency, by corporations, is alluding mainly to banks, and he commences that branch of his subject with a reference to specie currency. The late utter failure of the executive of the nation to make silver or gold the currency of the nation, should teach caution to others.

The recommendation to prevent the issues of bank notes for less sums than ten dollars, will, if carried into effect, at once produce, like the gold bill, immense advantages to the U. S. Bank, which will thereby have the sole privilege of issuing five dollar notes.

The assertion that the withdrawal from the market of five dollar notes would tend to diminish the exportation of silver, is altogether erroneous. Silver will leave the country whenever the rate of exchange is sufficiently against the country to call for a shipment of specie, and gold will only be retained by being alloyed as to contain, like bank notes, something of a fictitious or representative value.

With reference to the recommendations of new restrictions upon bank issues and bank loans, we can not do better than to invite plain men to read the whole sentence. There are restrictions already on banking companies—their charters bind them down to certain duties, and confine them within certain limits. These restrictions, the Governor thinks, would "quench the desire for banking privileges." That is probable. So also, to restrict the passage of boats on the public canals to six per day, and their progress to one mile per hour, would quench all desire for canalizing privileges in Pennsylvania, and the western merchants would gladly betake themselves to their old Conestoga wagons on the Pennsylvania turnpike, or to the facilities and canal privileges of New York on one side, or Maryland on the other.

The Governor says that banking profits may more than any other be taxed, "being endowed with privileges from which others are excluded." Now do not the people know that banks are already taxed? They pay a bonus of five per cent. are bound to lend the state a portion of their capital at a low rate of interest, and to give eight per cent. on their dividends; but where is any body connected with a bank, who has particular privileges? Every man, woman or child, in the community, who can muster the price of a share, say from \$50 to \$100, may participate in this fearful monopoly. Every man in the state, who can give security for payment, may obtain a loan.

One other remark deserves notice. The change proposed is recommended in order that there may be a currency in which the people will have confidence. We are ignorant, we must confess, of the existence of any currency in this state, in which the people have not entire confidence; and the intimation from so high a quarter, that confidence is necessary, may tend to produce a panic that might be deplored. General Jackson, in his message, makes it a matter of reproach, that the U. S. Bank has immense sums of specie locked up inactive in her vaults. This would seem to indicate no want of

confidence, and we venture to predict, that when the annual statement of the state banks comes before the people, it will be found that there is an immense increase in the aggregate of specie in their vaults. But the subject deserves attention still further. The prosperity of Pennsylvania is mainly dependent on this very system of credit and banking, which his excellency thus attacks. The business men look to banks for their facilities, and to these business men, the state looks for canal tolls, to pay interest on her twenty-two millions canal debt. How is this income, so necessary to the commonwealth, to be secured, if the facilities through which it is derived are struck at and destroyed by the executive and legislative authority of the state? How can this income of tolls be increased, as the Governor predicts, if the means whence it is derived are to be cut off? We are aware that the message only speaks of preventing future corporations, but the spirit of the message is diametrically hostile to all incorporations, and especially to banks, and if the benefits, lasting and diffusive, which the people derive from such institutions, should be cut off, our farmers would feel the weight of a direct tax to pay the interest upon the state loans.

St. Louis, (Missouri,) Nov. 18, 1834.
Indian Murders—and probably War.—The steam boat Warrior arrived at this port on Saturday from Prairie du Chein. We are sorry to learn—as we do by her—that the Indians in that region have been engaged in hostile acts, and that they portend a serious termination. A short time since a party of the Sacs and Foxes attacked a party, or lodge of Menominees, upon Grant river, and killed three persons. The murderers were, however, (it was ascertained at Rock Island,) delivered up by Keokuc, to a detachment of United States soldiers, under command of Capt. —

They were put on board of the steam boat Winnebago, then ascending the Mississippi, for the purpose of being taken to a proper place of trial.

On the day previous to the arrival of the Warrior at Prairie du Chein, another massacre took place by a party of the same tribe of Indians. On an island about three miles above the Prairie, a lodge of Winnebagoes was established. It was occupied at the time by women and children only—the warriors being absent on a hunting excursion. Suddenly, the Sac and Fox party made their appearance before the lodge, fired into, tomahawked, and scalped ten of the inmates. But one of the Sac warriors lost his life, and that was by the hand of a Winnebago boy, about fifteen years of age. The youth was standing at the door of the lodge, between a younger brother and sister, when two of the warriors made their appearance and fired upon them. Recollecting instantly, that an old gun remained in the lodge, loaded, he procured it, and awaited the return of the foe, who had retreated for the purpose of re-loading their guns. As soon as they appeared before him, he took deliberate aim at one of them, fired, and the bullet went through the heart of his enemy. He then made his escape through the interior of the lodge, made his way for the river, swam it, and gave information of the massacre at Fort Crawford. A detachment of troops was immediately ordered out in pursuit of the murderers, but as far as is known, without success. The Winnebagoes, it is said, had determined on retaliation, and their warriors were already collecting. Their foe, it is also known, are ready to receive them—having been recently arming and equipping themselves for battle. Towards the Winnebagoes, all parties of the Sacs and Foxes have an undying hatred. They view them as having been the cause, by their bad counsels, of all the calamities brought upon them by the late war, and as having acted a treacherous and infamous part at the termination of it. Many circumstances concur to make it more than probable, that should a conflict take place, it will be a long and bloody one.—*Republican.*

Breadful Occurrence in Paris.—Some differences of a pecuniary nature had existed for some time between the Baron and Baroness P—, which had brought on a separation. The lady an American, had brought her husband a fortune of \$8,000 a year, and inhabited a splendid mansion in the Rue de Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris. It appears that recently a rapprochement had been effected, which was likely to lead to a complete reconciliation. The lady had gone to her husband's, or rather father-in-law's, chateau, near Senlis; the latter, a man eighty years of age, was violently opposed to the arrangement, which touched his pride, or what he called his honor. On Sunday week, in the morning, he entered his daughter-in-law's apartment, desired her to say her prayers and prepare to die, and immediately discharged at her, one after another, four pistols. The balls entered above and below her left breast, cutting off three fingers; she fell, but had strength enough to rise and rush after the old man, whom she clasped, but who fled from her to his room, and there shot himself dead. The Baroness is still living, and Dr. Marjolin, who had been immediately sent for, had, I am assured, extracted three of the balls from her body. She retained her senses, but was not expected to survive her wounds. She is the mother of three children, and about forty years of age. Such is the tragedy which has taken place.

knave, and effectually prevents any vessel from leaving the Mediterranean excepting with a fair wind. The cause of this constant current has puzzled many philosophers who have attempted to account for it by framing many theories. Such a vast body of water flowing at all times into the Mediterranean, must be disposed of in some way, otherwise the land adjoining the sea-board would be soon overflowed. But the volume of waters in the sea, does not seem to increase, and there is no visible outlet! Some have supposed that there was a counter current, and that the water near the surface amused itself by rushing into the Mediterranean, and afterwards joined a current many fathoms deep and returned! Others with more plausibility have supposed that there might be a subterranean passage, by which the vast body of water is discharged in the Red Sea, but unfortunately for this theory, there is no corresponding current setting in the Southward in the Red Sea. The most plausible theory, however, is founded on evaporation. But it has been thought unlikely, that such a vast quantity of water could be disposed of in this process as is believed to enter the Mediterranean. But according to the following, from Dick's Christian Philosophy, it has been ascertained, by calculations and experiments, that evaporation is sufficient to account for this effect.

"It is found that from the surface of the Mediterranean Sea, which contains 762,000 square miles, there is drawn up into the air every day, by evaporation, 5250 millions of tons of water, while the rivers which flow into it yield only 1827 millions of tons in the same time; so that there is raised in vapor from the Mediterranean nearly three times the quantity of water which is poured into it by all its rivers. One third of this falls into the sea before it reaches the land—another part falls in the low lands for the nourishment of plants; and the other third part is quite sufficient to supply the sources of all the rivers which run into the sea."

WINTER.
Winter with its piercing blasts, begins to make its appearance, and warns us to prepare for the storms and snows incident to our northern climate. In its rude approach, it has laid our field and forest bare, and changed the face of nature from the most lively green to the gloom and desolation of a desert waste. At this season the whole animal creation most sensibly feel the change, and resort to the instincts of nature to provide for the possession of comfort and the preservation of life during the continuance of inclement winter. The family circle gathers around the fire side to enjoy the greatest of luxuries, when all nature abroad presents her cold forbidding aspect—beaux and belles betake themselves to mantles and furs for protection against the chilling element—the poor and destitute are shivering over the few waning embers, and bitterly thinking of the stricken lot of poverty in the midst of plenty and abundance, that but fatalize their wants and add pungency to their sorrow—the rich and the extravagant, intent upon their pleasures and running the giddy round of fashion, are seeking new sources of enjoyment and new combinations of amusement—and the young and the old, in their respective spheres and stations, are basking themselves with contrivances to pass merrily or usefully the winter, while all are anxious for the return of spring, the season of flowers, and the beauties of nature. But winter, though cold and dreary, is not without its pleasures and enjoyments. It affords ample time for reflection and improvement—its long star light and moon bright evenings may be spent in domestic and social amusements and pleasures—in the society of friends and relations—in the sweet and endearing intercourse between parents and children, brothers and sisters—and in the profitable and pleasing employment of reading and conversation. Its piercing winds, and pinching frosts, and blowing snows, may remind those in affluent circumstances, to remember the poor and needy—the widow and orphan in their penury and want—the children of affliction and sorrow, in their distress—the unfortunate, industrious, and virtuous, in their struggles against the ills that flesh is heir to—the sick, the harmless, and the friendless, in their misfortunes—and in the charity of their hearts, and from the abundance of their storehouse, they may minister to the necessities of the deserving, cause the desponding and dispirited to take courage in adversity, and save from crime and ignominy many who would otherwise fall victims to the power of temptation, the influence of circumstances, and the prompting of despair.

E. K. Avery.—A communication has been given the rounds of the different papers, stating that this gentleman had confessed himself guilty of the crime of murder, of which he had been charged. We have been requested to state, that so far from this being the truth, Mr. Avery has published a statement of the whole transaction in relation to this business, in which he reiterates his innocence. We have seen some extracts from this publication, and do not hesitate to say, that it entirely exculpates the gentleman from any suspicion of having been concerned in the crime alleged to have been committed by him.—*Balt. Gaz.*

LADY LANE
table, when her ruffles caught the fire of the candle—Lord Lytton intending to be witty on the accident, said he did not think her ladyship so apt to take fire.—"Nor am I, my lord, from such a spark as you."

Current of the Straits of Gibraltar.—It is well known that there is a current, constantly setting to the Eastward, in the Mediterranean, through the Straits of Gibraltar, which varies from two to three

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. Dec. 15, 1834.

Flour in Baltimore \$4 50.

James Buchanan, Esq. of Lancaster, was chosen U. States Senator, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 6th inst. on the fourth ballot. The vote stood as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
James Buchanan,	25	42	58	60
James Clarke,	6	16	26	
Jos. B. Sutherland,	14	15	13	1
Thomas Ringland,	11	9	withd.	
Calvin Blythe,	6	5	do.	
John Bredin,	8	7	do.	
Charles Shaler,	2	do.		
N. B. Eldred,	8	do.		
B. W. Richards,	1	1	do.	
Joseph Lawrence,	16	15	12	6
Abner Loeck,	1	1	2	0
Amos Ellmaker,	29	29	29	31

From the constitution of parties in the Legislature, the election of an adherent of the present Administration was inevitable; and with the selection of Mr. Buchanan, therefore, under the circumstances, we are pleased. We believe him a talented and honorable man, although, in politics, rather heterodox, according to our notions.

Mr. STEVENS, on Wednesday last, again brought forward his resolution for the investigation of Masonry, and abolition of Masonic oaths, &c. The House refused to print the resolution, by a vote of 58 to 38. The question of Masonry and Anti-Masonry has disturbed the harmony of society too long already in this section of country: we regret, therefore, that the question has been again brought up—and are pleased that the House has, at once, by their vote, determined their course in the matter—not from a fear of investigation, on the part of Masons, of their principles—far from it—but because having here done and yielded all that can be expected from them, they think it full time that political persecution should be at an end.

A committee of the House of Representatives has been appointed to visit Philadelphia, and examine into the management of the Eastern Penitentiary—a business in which, the Governor intimates in his message, have been committed. The committee are Messrs. McElwee, Kerr, (of Butler,) Stevens, Anderson, (of Del.) and Irvin.

Among the numerous petitions presented to the Legislature, we observe the following, by our representatives:—
From John Murphy, Thomas Abbott, A. Russell, Emanuel Ziegler, & J. Keim, soldiers of the revolution, for pensions.
From Elizabeth Stary, and Mary Ferree, widows of revolutionary soldiers, for relief.

For the passage of a law authorizing the laying of rails on the Columbia Bridge.

From the members of our Bar, Commissioners of the County, and Officers of the Court, relative to forming a Judicial District, to be composed of York and Adams counties.

From Sarah Deardorff, her brothers and sisters, to have granted to them an interest in the estate of Peter Deardorff.

From the citizens of Hanover, for the establishment of a Saving Fund Institution.

From George W. Leas, to legitimize his daughter Mary Lavinia.

Mr. McSHERRY offered a resolution on Tuesday last, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of changing the election law, so as to render the cutting apart of tickets unnecessary. His motion was adopted. We hope it will be done. We could never see the propriety of separating them.

Mr. STEVENS, on Monday last, offered a resolution on the subject of graduating and equalizing the price to be paid to the Commonwealth, on unpunished lands; also for the repeal of the "act to prohibit in courts of justice the reading or quoting of British precedents, subsequent to the 4th of July, 1776."

Mr. ANDERSON, of Delaware, offered a resolution, on Monday last, to provide for the entire abolition of capital punishment within this commonwealth. We wish him that success in his attempt which humanity and propriety demand. We hope to see the day, when man shall feel he has no right to shed the blood of his fellow-man, under the ensample of Mosaic rites and laws.

Our State Legislature.—Henry Bueler, Esq. has been unanimously re-elected Clerk of the Senate; L. L. Minor, assistant do. Joseph Black, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Robert Dick, Door-keeper. F. R. Shunk, Esq. has been elected Clerk of the House. James Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms, and William Gould, Door-keeper.

Messrs. Welsh & Patterson have been chosen Printers of the English Journal of each House; Jacob Baub, do. of the German Journal of each House, and Hugh Hamilton, do. of the Bill of Rights.

House.—Franklin Reps. Dr. SAYRE, of this place, was the opposing candidate of Mr. SHUNK, for the clerkship of the House of Representatives. The vote was—Shunk, 74—Smyser, 20.

Resolutions have been offered in both Houses of the Legislature, to instruct our Senators in Congress to vote for expunging from the journals of said body, the resolution of last session, relative to the acts of the President. They have not yet been acted on—but, we presume, will be passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Washington county, on Tuesday last, offered a resolution in the House, in favor of the passage of a law by Congress, dividing among the States the proceeds of the public lands, for the purposes of education. It was laid on the table.

A new Post Office has been established in Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa. called "Two Taverns," and WILLIAM H. BRUNERHOFF, Esq. appointed Post Master.

The following are the Committees of the Senate of this State:—

Accounts—Messrs. Rogers, Fore, Hibshman, E. J. Harper and James. Claims—Messrs. Smyser, Hays, Geiger, Sangston and Strohm.

Judiciary—Messrs. Cunningham, Penrose, Burden, Leet and Slenker.

Militia—Messrs. Matheys, Rogers, McCulloch, Cunningham & Petrikin.

Banks—Messrs. Baker, Toland, Dickey, Klingensmith and Newhard.

Education—Messrs. Fullerton, Read, Smith, Middlecoff and Kelly.

Roads, Bridges & Inland Navigation—Messrs. Petrikin, Dickey, Matheys, Strohm and Smyser.

Agriculture—Messrs. Krebs, Kelly, Fullerton, Hibshman & John Harper.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Dickey James, Slenker, John Harper and Toland.

Election Districts—Messrs. Klingensmith, McCulloch, Krebs, Hopkins and Hays.

Vice & Immorality—Messrs. Fore, Baker, Geiger, Hibshman and Leet.

Corporations—Messrs. Read, Sangston, Smith, Burden and Krebs.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Penrose, Hopkins, James, Hays and F. J. Harper.

Revenue Bills—Messrs. Hassinger, Cunningham, Rogers, Matheys & Middlecoff.

Private Claims—Messrs. Hopkins, Baker, McCulloch, Fore & Leet.

Liberty—Messrs. Burden, Read, and Newhard.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Newhard, Middlecoff, Sangston, Hassinger and Smith.

Committees of the House of Representatives.

Committee of Ways & Means—Messrs. Morris, Anderson, Del. Irish, Mathier, Pollock, Peliz, Hill.

Judiciary—Messrs. McCulloch, Forance, Stevens, Bidlack, Reed, co. Phila. Spackman, Frazier.

Claims—Messrs. McElwee, Jones, Middlecoff, Reed, city, Conrad, Rheiner, Jackson Berks.

Agriculture—Messrs. McClellan, Jackson, Lan: Christman, Hummel, Emmert, Reigel, Reed Bedford.

Education—Messrs. Anderson Del. Lawrence, Reigart, Cowden, Cromwell, Stokes, Derr.

Manufactures—Messrs. Loeck, Lynn, Hutchison, Helfenstein, J. B. Smith, Kerr Alleg. Burson.

Accounts—Messrs. Bennett, Clarke, Banks, Stokes, Handy, James, Brooks York.

Militia—Messrs. Patterson Fay, Paynter, Murry, Miller Leigh, M'Sherry, Woodward, Schneider.

Election Districts—Messrs. Kerr Bot. Erb, Huston, Williams, Taggart, Runsha, Hottenstein.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Forance, Miller Fay, Brooke Chester, Cox, Curran, Erdman, Kooker.

Banks—Messrs. Peliz, Snyder, Daries, Paynter, Reed city, Harrison, Frazier.

Roads & Bridges—Messrs. Dewart, Herffington, Ulrich, Hopkins, Carson, Rhinehart, Patterson Lan.

Corporations—Messrs. Ayres, Reed co. Phila., Hipple, Lewellen, T. S. Smith, Anderson Alleg. Parker.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Miller Phil. city, Heston, Loeck, Walker, T. S. Smith, Lynn, Smith Brad: Penny-packer, Brawly, Irvin, Gamble, Douglass, Beale.

ed by the King with the formation of a new Ministry, which it is said will be composed as follows:

The Duke of BASSANO, Minister of the Interior, with the presidency of the Council.
M. BRASSON, at present Envoy at Berlin, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
General BERNARD, War Department.
M. TASTRE, Minister of Commerce.
M. SAUSSEL, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. PERAIL, Minister of Justice.
M. CHARLES DUPIN, Minister of Marine.
M. PASSY, Minister of Finance.

The Chambers were to be immediately convoked, and a law of amnesty presented for their concurrence.

The French question came up in Congress, on Tuesday last, upon the reference of the Message of the President to Committees.

A motion having been made to refer that part which related to the French, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. CLAYTON offered the following substitute, which, after a long and animated debate, was withdrawn by the mover—
"That so much of the President's Message, as relates to the Treaty with France, concluded at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, be referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report that it is expedient to await the further action of the French Chambers on the question submitted to them, of granting the appropriation necessary to carry the Treaty into effect, inasmuch as the delay of consummating its terms, seems to have proceeded more from the delicate and important character of the claims resting on voluminous documentary evidence, their long standing, and the peculiar complexity of the principles involved in their adjustment, than from any design on their part, to impair the friendly relations which have so long and happily subsisted between the French and American Governments, or any desire to evade the performance of ample justice, when the whole matter shall have been fully and fairly considered."

DISASTERS IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

On the passage of the steamboat Maryland from the Eastern Shore, on Monday, the 8th inst. she encountered a violent gale, and on reaching the mouth of the Patuxent, about 4 o'clock in the evening, off the Bodkin, two vessels were discovered at a distance, capsized. Captain Taylor immediately steered for the wrecks, and after approaching as near as possible, he manned his two small boats and sent them on, to the relief of any sufferers that might be on board the vessels in distress, and notwithstanding the violence of the wind rendered the attempt extremely hazardous, he did not hesitate to go himself to their rescue.

One of the vessels proved to be the schooner Temperance, of Cambridge, Maryland: Her crew, three in number, stated that they had been capsized about ten in the morning, and contrived to save themselves by getting into the small boat and lying under the lee of the schooner. They had suffered much with the cold during the day, and were in momentary expectation of sinking into a watery grave. The name of the other vessel, which was a sloop, could not be made out. On reaching her, it was found that her hatchway were several feet under water, and it is to be feared that all on board had perished! A canoe was the only craft attached to the wreck, and no person was to be discovered on the wreck or in the canoe. The persons taken from the Temperance stated that, although they had been in sight of the sloop all day, they had seen no person on board.

The promptness and humanity of Captain Taylor and his crew, in rendering relief to the unfortunate sufferers, elicited the entire approbation of the passengers on board the Maryland.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.
Railroad Riots.—As misapprehensions appear to exist in relation to the proceedings against the persons apprehended or charged with being concerned in the late riots and murders, on the Baltimore & Washington Railroad, we think it proper to state, that nearly four hundred persons were committed to Baltimore county goal—that, from the period of their commitment, Judge Boice and the State's Attorney, assisted by Mr. Cheves, have been incessantly engaged every day, without intermission even the Sabbath, in their examination. This labor was conceived necessary, that those who might be proved innocent should be promptly discharged. We understand that the investigation terminated yesterday, and that all have been liberated with the exception of ten or twelve, some of whom are retained as witnesses and the others for trial.

Letters from Richmond inform us, that the two Houses of the Legislature of Virginia proceeded, on Saturday last, by joint vote, to the election of a Public Printer, which resulted in the election of SAMUEL SHARP, by a majority of 12 votes over THOMAS RITCHIE, the incumbent. As the election turned on political grounds, we mention it as a political occurrence, indicating the strength of parties in the General Assembly.—Nat. Int.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Saturday Visitor says that there are now in that city more than five hundred adults who can neither read nor write.

The Test Oath has passed the House of Representatives of South Carolina, by a vote of 90 to 29, and has been sent to the Senate for concurrence.

PUBLIC LANDS.

In the Senate of the United States, on Thursday last, Mr. CLAY gave notice that he would, this day, ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, and for other purposes.

MAJOR DOWNING.
To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1834.
I suppose you have read the message long after this, and begin to think the time will far off when we shall all on us be called on to give the Frenchmen a stirring up, for not paying us that just debt they owe us.

I wish I could write French as well as I can American, for then I'd sit down and give Louis-Philippe my notions about this business, for I am plagues afraid he and his folks don't know as much about the nature of this country as they ought to know.—If they or my other nation, think because we differ in opinion here among ourselves on home matters, we are going to carry our differences into foreign matters, they are amazingly mistaken.

War must be looked on as being much profit to any nation, especially to our nation as things now stand, but it will never do to look to profit or loss account in a business of this nature.
The Frenchmen owe us five millions of dollars, and they must pay it, or we must try and get it out on 'em if it costs five times the sum. The mode of doing this, is for Congress to say, "If Congress says 'twice a spell,' I for one of the people, agreed." If Congress says, take French property enuff to pay the debt, I say agreed; and then if the Frenchmen do any thing in turn that looks like war, and Congress says "go at 'em now boys," I for one say, "I am ready."—And if any man may think he can do more good at the head of a Brigade of Militia than I can, he is welcome to my sword and cock'd hat, and I'll take his place in the ranks, I don't want a better place to do my duty to my country, than that.

I think it is the duty now of every man on this point, to drop all politics. Every man to be sure has a right to give his opinion in Congress or out of Congress, as to the best mode of settling this business; but when once that Congress has ordered what is to be done, then my notion is for all parties to shake hands and stand by the government, and if it comes at last to the point, and WAR IS THE WORD, then off coat and go at it, and have no disputing among ourselves till we have thrashed the enemy.

If Congress should agree with the General, that the best course, in case the Frenchmen don't pay us, is to take French property on the ocean, I suppose the Frenchmen who lose their property, will think it mighty hard in us; well if they do, they will understand exactly how our merchants felt some 20 years ago when their property was taken from them—it ain't a good tasted dish any way.

Howsoever, I have a notion, that the best way after all to bring the Frenchmen to their senses, is to stop all trade with 'em till they settle all old accounts. This is a peaceable mode, and they'll soon find out we can give up their ribbons and ruffles a little better than they can give up our Cotton & Tobacco, 'tis amazing to see how much good solid articles go from this country to France, and paid for in fashions and trash, that ain't worth, when you really come to look close into 'em the expense of bringing out.

Some will say that our Cotton and Tobacco will go to France thro' other countries; well, let 'em go so.—The French can't do without 'em, and will have to pay so much the more for 'em.—And then, agin, some will say that French silks and ribbons and gewgaws will come to us thro' other countries; & if needs be we'll be called "English" or "Italian" or "Swiss" or "Spanish," but there is a rod in pickle for all that.—If I and the General only come out with a proclamation to our women and galls, and ask 'em to drop all use of French goods, the jig will be up with the Frenchmen at once—they may deceive our Consuls and Collectors, but they can't deceive our galls, for they can tell a French hat and French ribbons and French flummery as far as you can throw a club.

If any one thinks our galls ain't got patriotism enuff in 'em for this, when they come to understand the nature of the business, they will be as much mistaken as Commodore Hardy was last war off Stonington. Some one went off and told Hardy the yankees had but two guns, but had no flannel to make cartridges with, and that was true enuff; so he brought in his ships and began to blaze away, but as soon as our galls come to hear on't they turned to, and afore 12 o'clock there warn't a flannel petticoat left in all Stonington. Commodore Hardy got the hull on 'em about his ears in cartridges about the quickest I tell you. And arter that, when any one would tell him sich and sich a place had no flannel to make cartridges with, he'd deem his head and neck as good as lost.

I don't mean to say nothin about home politics now till this French business is settled. My spunk is getting up a little about it—and I don't know but I shall brush up what little I once 'knowed of that lingo, and tell the 'parley voos' in their Congress 'up chamber' a thing or two.

Your old Friend,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

The committees of the Senate were chosen on Thursday. Mr. CLAY is Chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations; and Mr. WATKINS, of the committee on Finance.

A Handsome Present.—The N. York Courier of Wednesday, in noticing the season of making presents, says:—We are not at liberty to mention names, but we know that a gentleman of large fortune and great liberality, who mixes little with the world, became the purchaser on Monday, for \$20,000, of one of those elegant houses on the north side of Hudson square, and within a few hours thereafter presented it as a New-Year's gift, to the widow of one whose name is recorded among the most distinguished of the land. It was a noble act, and worthy alike of the donor and the recipient of his munificence.

A Siren.—Le Chameleon, a new French weekly paper, states that a fisherman at St. Valery sur Somme, has caught one of the fish anciently called syrens. It is a kind of seal, with the head and breast of a human form, so that when half out of the water it exactly resembles a woman. It is to be sent to the Museum of Natural History.

By the melting of the ice on the Glaciers, in the Canton of Uri, occasioned by the unusual heat, the body of a young hunter, who perished thirteen years ago, was discovered on the summit of a peak.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Convention assembled in Baltimore on Monday last. About 200 Delegates were in attendance from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and the District of Columbia. The convention was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

PRESIDENT,
Hon. GEORGE C. WASHINGTON, of Md.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio,
Elisha Boyd, of Virginia,
Wm. Bradley, Dist. of Columbia,
Wm. Robinson, of Pennsylvania.
SECRETARIES,
John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore,
Joseph Shriver, of Allegheny Co.

Resolutions were passed appointing Committees to draft Memorials to Congress, and to the Legislatures of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and to the City Council of Baltimore, asking further aid for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Committees were also appointed to report the probable cost and the term required for completion of the eastern and western sections of the Canal. Also to urge upon the United States the importance of a survey of the Potomac and its tributary streams.

The York Delegation offered a resolution to appoint a committee to memorialize the Legislature of Maryland, for aid to extend the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad to the Maryland line; and also to memorialize the Legislature of Pennsylvania to complete the same from the Maryland line to York—which was adopted. After the transaction of some minor business, the Convention adjourned on Wednesday afternoon.—Carrolltonian.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

PORTLAND, Dec. 3.—Capt. Morse, of the brig Wm. Harris, arrived here this morning, furnishes us with the following intelligence:
Brig Hunter, E. Howes, of Boston, from New-York for New-Orleans, was cast ashore near Jaraco, north side of Cuba, six leagues to windward of Havana, on the morning of the 4th Nov. at 4 o'clock, and is totally lost. Captain, mate, 4 seamen, and 23 passengers lost with her.—Two seamen and five passengers were saved.

Marriage Extra.—We published a few days since, the marriage, in an eastern city, of a German gentleman and lady, and have since learned that it was under the following circumstances:—A vessel arrived there from Europe, having on board several emigrants, bound to the Wabash. Among them was a German, and also another German and his sister, the parties being strangers to each other. On the passage, the first named gentleman became enamoured of the young lady, offered his hand, and was accepted. On landing, they repaired to a public house, but not being able to speak a word of English, could not be understood by any of the inmates, although it was apparent that they had some particular object in view. A clergyman of the Episcopal church was sent for, but not being acquainted with the German language, he tried the gentleman in Latin, and the lady in French. The parties soon understood each other, and the result was, that they wanted to be married forthwith. A gentleman who had recently returned from the University of Gottingen was then called in, and the ceremony was performed at the clergyman's house, according to the service of the Episcopal church—the clergyman reading in English, while the interpreter translated the responses which were followed by the bridegroom and bride in their native tongue.

Virginia Legislature.—From Richmond we learn that, in the Senate of Virginia, on Wednesday last, the resolution from the House of Delegates to proceed on Friday to the election of a Senator of the United States, was after some hours debate, amended, so as to postpone the choice to the 15th of February. The 15th of January was named, to which the friends of Mr. LEROX would have agreed; but such precipitation was altogether inadvisable.

more who brought about a similar election in North Carolina, on the fourth day of the session of the Legislature of that State. What the House of Delegates will say to this party trick, remains to be seen.—Nat. Int.

The cotton factories in England alone, employ 212,800 persons. One firm in Manchester pays a million sterling per annum in wages.

CIRCULAR.

Proposed Location of the Classical and Theological Institutions of the German Reformed Church.

THE undersigned, having been appointed a Committee to publish a Circular in behalf of the Synod of the German Reformed Church, respectfully represent:

That in accordance with a resolution passed by the Synod of said Church, at its annual meeting held in the month of September, in the City of Pittsburg, a special Convention was called on the 1st of the present month, at Harrisburg, for the purpose of receiving Proposals from all such places as may be desirous of having the above Institutions located among them.

From several respectable Towns very flattering proposals have already been received; but as it is understood, that from other places similar ones would have been presented, if sufficient time had been given to make the necessary exertions, it was therefore deemed expedient to defer the decision of this important measure, until the next annual meeting of the Synod, to be held in Chambersburg, Pa. in September, 1835.

The character of the proposals to be offered, and which may expect to meet attention, may be learnt from the following resolution, passed during the session of the Convention at Harrisburg, on the first of the present month, viz:—

"Resolved, That the Committee be and is hereby instructed to give public notice, as far as may be, to all such places in the German Reformed Church, who wish the location of their Classical and Theological Institutions, to make their propositions in regular form, in writing, and accompanied with sufficient responsibility."

In conclusion—the Committee would only add, that the above Institutions have for several years past been in successful operation in the Borough of York, Pa. under the direction of Professors of acknowledged scientific and literary attainments.

All communications relative to the above subject, may be addressed (postage paid) to the individual first named on this Committee, at Gettysburg, Pa.
BENJ'N S. SCHNECK,
JACOB GEIGER,
J. CASPAR BUCHER,
JOHN C. BUCHER,
JOHN H. MOTTER.

Session of Convention, Harrisburg, Dec. 4th, 1834.

N. B. Editors of papers in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, will confer a favor by inserting the above in their respective journals.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. Bauffauff, Mr. Isaac Miller, to Miss Susanna Hershey—both of Hamilton township.

On the 21st inst. by the same, Mr. Andrew Hahn, of Germany township, to Miss Sarah Biehl, of Franklin county.

On the 8th inst. Mr. Michael Dietrich, of Menallen township, in the 67th year of his age.

On the 26th ult. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Heckley, wife of Mr. Samuel Heckley, of Cumberland township, aged 30 years.

At Antietam Iron Works, last week, very suddenly, of inflammation of the brain, Mr. William Brien.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE Board of Directors of Common Schools in the Borough of Gettysburg, have directed me to give notice, that all applications of TEACHERS for the several Schools, must be made before the 25th inst. as the appointments will at that time be made.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Secy.
Dec. 15.

CHURCH HARMONY.

A Pocket Volume of Church Music, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale at the Book-Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Dec. 15.

WANTED.

By the Citizens' Band of Gettysburg, A Professor of Music, THAT CAN TEACH A FULL BAND.

One that can come well recommended, and upon reasonable terms, would be preferred. Application may be made to either of the Committees.

JAMES FIRSY,
H. G. WOLF,
H. S. FORNEY,
Dec. 15.

TEMPERANCE.

A Meeting of the Rock-creek Temperance Society, will be held on Thursday the 25th inst. at the Rock-creek Chapel, at 1 o'clock. Several Addresses are expected.
Dec. 15.

MILITARY NOTICE.

All those in possession of unexpired Military Accounts against the Commonwealth, for services rendered the 80th, 89th, and 90th Regiments, P. M. will present them to me for settlement before the 1st of January next. Those holding warrants for the collection of military fines, will please make return immediately.
SAMUEL E. HALL,
Brig. Insp. 2d Brig. 5th Div. R. M.
Berlin, Dec. 15.

HANDBILLS.

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of EDWARD SENTINEL.

